The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1790. (No. 42.)

Bryan Hampſon

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, oppoſite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or ſmall Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; ſweeping and ſcrubbing Bruſhes; white Wine Vinegar; Marſeilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Muſtard, &c &c—which he will ſell low for Caſh. (t. f.)

James Kidd,

SADDLE, CAP and HARNESS MAKER,

JUST NOW ARRIVED from EDINBURGH, with an elegant Aſſortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened Shop at the Head of King-Street and Corner of St. Aſaph-Street, at the Green Saddle-Tree, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS in all its Branches. He flatters himſelf that he will give Satisfaction to thoſe that favour him with their Employment, and furniſh them in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner, and on the loweſt Terms.

A few of the Articles are as follows:

- Faſhionable Hunting-Saddles,
- Spring Patent Saddles,
- Strong Saddles for Country Uſe,
- Ladies' Side Saddles of various Kinds,
- Do. made with turning Heads,
- Clog-Stirrups of all Colours, for Ladies,
- Portmanteaus made to any Size,
- Hard Leather Trunks,
- Rein-Curb-Bridles,
- Hard or Spring Woollen Girths,
- Surfingles of all Sorts,
- Boot Garters of all Sorts,
- Martingals of all Sorts,
- Shot-Belts of different Sizes,
- Dog-Collars and Padlocks,
- Saddle-Bags of any Size,
- A very elegant Aſſortment of Whips,
- Thongs of different Sizes,
- Curry Combs & Bruſhes,
- Waſhing Bruſhes and Spunges,
- Horſe Clothes and Rugs,
- Rollers & Breaking Tackle,
- Saddle-Cloths of all Kinds,
- Velvet & Leather Caps,
- Pocket-Books of different Sizes,
- Fine elaſtic plated Spurs,
- Spring do. do.
- Coach and Chair Harneſs made in the neateſt Manner, and Chairs repaired,
- Falſe Collars for ſaving Horſes,
- All Kinds of Waggon and Dray Harneſs made on a new Conſtruction.

☞ Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually attended to.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790.

N. B. He has on Hand an elegant Four-Wheel CHAISE for a Child.

*** Wanted an Apprentice to the Saddlery Buſineſs. 3w.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, in George-Town, ſituated on Falls-Street, convenient to the Market-Houſe, and alſo to the new Warehouſe, which circumſtances make it an eligible ſtand either for ſtore or tavern. The houſe is large and commodious, 4 rooms on the lower flor;—beſides, there is a kitchen, and ground for an excellent garden. For further particulars, the price and terms of ſale, inquire of ELIZABETH DONCASTLE.

George-Town, March 8, 1790.

ECLIPSE,

From Berkeley County Virginia,

Will ſtand at Danby Farm, near the Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at *twenty* ſhillings the ſeaſon, or *eight ſhillings* the ſingle leap; the money payable the firſt day of September, in caſh or country produce, at its current value or price at that time.

ECLIPSE is ſeven years old this ſpring, a beautiful dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, active, ſtout and well formed; his ſire was old Eclipſe, whoſe high blood and performances were well known; his dam a Bolton mare. Eclipſe has covered three years in Berkeley County, and is remarkable for getting large and active colts, which can be very fully proved by Mr. Robert and Mr. Thomas Rutherford, Mr. Bataille Muſe, Capt. William Brady and many other gentlemen of that county. This horſe will be ſhewn at Alexandria April court, on Monday and Tueſday, which renders any further deſcription unneceſſary.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Danby, April 10, 1790. 6w

☞ WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed Perſons have circulated a Report that I am in arrears to ſundry Perſons for conſiderable Sums of Money, due as Debts of Honour—Theſe Aſſertions are falſe, and I deſire any Perſon who has, or ever had, any ſuch Claim, to come forward, and make the ſame public.

April 28, 1790. SAMUEL BAYLY.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

NINE LOTS of GROUND, containing 25 acres each, lying within 3½ miles of Alexandria, on which there are ſeveral beautiful ſituations, one of which in particular commands a view of the Town and River. Said ground is chiefly covered with woods, which renders it more valuable, on account of its nearneſs to Alexandria. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Lots and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. CHARLES HARPER.

May 5, 1790. 3w.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax Street to Royal-Street, next Door to the Poſt-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the beſt of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Buſineſs that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. *Ann James*, Widow of Doctor *Thomas James*, for a valuable Conſideration, the genuine Receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the firſt of June, or ſome Time in that Month, all Perſons who apply at his Houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be ſupplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception, the following Affidavit is ſubjoined:

"*Charles County, ſc.*

"THEN *Ann James* perſonally appeared before "me and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al-"mighty God, to the beſt of her Knowledge, that "the Receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold, and "delivered to *Ignatius Simpſon*, was left by her "Huſband, and that it is the true Receipt for mak-"ing the celebrated *James's Waters*.—Witneſs my "Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

"(Signed) B. FENDALL, (Seal.)"

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Maryland and Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Sedgwick declared that he had been long and intimately acquainted with the people of Maſſachuſetts, that he believed that in no age or country, had ever exiſted a people, more diſpoſed to ſubmit to good government, nor more confirmed in virtuous and induſtrious habits. That he had ſuffered the inexpreſſible pain, of ſeeing this people in arms againſt their own government: A government adminiſtered by men annually choſen by themſelves. That the cauſe of this inſurrection was the oppreſſion under which the citizens groaned, from the impoſition of taxes, to ſatisfy the public creditors of a debt incurred merely for national purpoſes: That this debt was created with the utmoſt economy. That the government in the impoſition of taxes, was influenced by the moſt virtuous motives of making compenſation to that meritorious claſs of citizens, on whoſe exertions and ſervices, the liberties of this country had depended, in an hour of danger. That from our circumſtances, and the nature of our government, the ſtate legiſlatures, by whom theſe debts were contracted, were in fact, and ought now to be conſidered, as the national agents, that therefore the creditors of the ſtates had a claim on the honour and juſtice of Congreſs, which would be violated, if their demands ſhould remain unprovided for.

That it had been objected to the aſſumption, that it would tend to produce a conſolidation of the powers of government, by a deſtruction of the popularity and energy of the ſtate governments. In anſwer to this, it was obſerved, that no member of the committee would entertain the anti-national idea, of the continuance of the preſent inequality of burdens in the ſeveral ſtates—That all men of intelligence contemplated an adjuſtment of the claims of the individual ſtates, as a thing indiſpenſable to the preſervation of our national union. That whenever that deſirable object was obtained, the ſtate debts, which were the claims of the individual ſtates, muſt be annihilated, that therefore the evil contemplated, if it was ſuch, muſt eventually take place.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, however, that he had never been a proſelyte to the doctrine, that the ſtate debts were a neceſſary engine to the exiſtence of the energy or popularity of the ſtate governments. That in his mind it was a ſtrange and unfounded aſſertion, that the poſſeſſion of the affectionate regard of the people, by a government, depended on the neceſſity of impoſing grievous burdens. That it was true, that the ſtate governments were in the poſſeſſion and exerciſe of almoſt all thoſe powers by which government was endeared to man. They afforded protection and gave ſecurity to life, liberty and property; puniſhed offences injurious to ſociety; and gave to individuals a redreſs for the injuries they ſuffered. They operated, therefore, only in acts of beneficence, except in the impoſition of taxes, which had very abſurdly been conſidered as the foundation of their importance and popularity.

Mr. Sedgwick then obſerved that the diſcuſſion of the propoſition before the committee, neceſſarily involved two queſtions,

1ſt, Is Congreſs, by the principles of the conſtitution, authoriſed to aſſume the ſtate debts?

2d, Suppoſing the power to exiſt, does prudence, policy and juſtice dictate the propoſed meaſure?

With regard to the firſt of theſe queſtions, he ſaid, it ſhould be obſerved, that Congreſs by the conſtitution is authoriſed to levy money in all inſtances, where, in their opinion, the expenditure ſhall be for the general welfare; an anſwer therefore to the ſecond of theſe queſtions, would determine on the firſt; for if prudence, policy and juſtice dictated the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, it muſt be for the general welfare that they ſhould be aſſumed.

Let it then be enquired, ſaid Mr. Sedgwick, for what purpoſes were theſe debts contracted? The true anſwer is known to all; to ſecure the peace, liberty and independence of the United States. Can it want demonſtration, that an expenſe incurred for a joint benefit, ſhould be a general charge on all, in proportion to their reſpective abilities? By the principles of our conſtitution, the inequality ariſing from our former ſituation, which is already ſo ſeverely felt, and from the continuance of which, ſuch enormous miſchiefs are to be apprehended, is ſtrictly guarded againſt, and this alteration is juſtly conſidered as one of the moſt important improvements in our national ſyſtem. If this equality of burden, in a common cauſe, and for the ſupport of a joint intereſt, is equitable,—and that it is to my mind is ſelf-evident—will it not unqueſtionably follow, that the propoſition now under conſideration ſhould be adopted?

To this Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, it might be objected that by the ſettlement of the accounts of the individual States with the United States, the purpoſes he wiſhed would be obtained.

To this he anſwered, that the aſſumption of the State debts would facilitate the ſettlement of thoſe accounts; and indeed remove almoſt all the obſtacles, in the execution of that arduous buſineſs. For although a State, after the aſſumption takes place, may be in ſuch circumſtances as to have no particular benefit, reſulting from an ultimate adjuſtment of the accounts, yet it can have no ſtrong motive to oppoſe it. But that independent of the aſſumption, there are ſo many difficulties to be ſurmounted, as to render the event, if not wholly impracticable, at leaſt highly improbable. He remarked, that as yet no ratio was provided for the apportionment of the expenſes of the war; to obtain this, one of two modes might be adopted, either 1ſt. an arbitrary determination by the legiſlature, or 2d. by a like determination by commiſſioners, who ſhould be appointed, with plenary powers for that purpoſe.—He conſidered this determination arbitrary, becauſe there were no conſtitutional *data*, from which the ratio ſhould be formed; that whether the one or the other mode ſhould eventually be elected, it was againſt every calculation of probability, that it would afford univerſal ſatisfaction. Here then, ſaid he, in the commencement of this buſineſs, will exiſt a cauſe of diſaffection, whereas the tranquil accompliſhment of it, will require the moſt cordial good will and confidence among all the parties concerned. But ſuppoſe the ratio provided, and ſuppoſe further, the debts and credits of the ſeveral States aſcertained, the inſurmountable obſtacle then occurs, how ſhall thoſe balances be adjuſted? Here three modes of adminiſtering juſtice for the extraordinary exertions of particular States are to be conſidered, 1ſt. by an aſſumption in a manner ſimilar to the one now propoſed—2d. by ſome kind of compulſion to be adminiſtered to the delinquent States, and 3d. by a voluntary contribution to the States moſt in advance, either by the general government, or by the individual States which were comparatively in arrear.

He obſerved that he conceived it muſt be obvious, from a contemplation of the ſubject, that if the aſſumption was ever to take place, now was the proper time. That he believed no gentleman would ſeriouſly contemplate the execution of juſtice on any viſionary ſchemes of compulſion—if then, ſaid he, we are to abandon the propoſition now before the committee for an aſſumption, if we cannot expect by compulſion to do what juſtice ſo loudly demands, it is of the utmoſt importance, deliberately and candidly to conſider, whether we can reaſonably expect the event we ought to wiſh from voluntary contribution,

From our own experience, and that of others, could we ever guess what measures would be adopted by a government, under any given circumstance? In the successful struggle of the United Netherlands against the tyranny of the Spanish monarch, the necessary supplies had been very unequally furnished by the several States; those States which made the most extraordinary exertions, had never been able to obtain any just compensation.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the unfortunate transaction, which was denominated the *Penobscot expedition*, had been repeatedly mentioned. That therefore, he would take the liberty to declare, as his opinion, that from that circumstance alone, a strong argument was afforded in favour of the proposition under consideration. He would not at present, be understood in expressing the sentiments of his constituents on this subject, to declare his own. Language to the following import was, however, the language of the well informed in the State he represented; *We have already experienced what just dependance may be placed on national engagements, when a performance depends alone on a cool and inoperative sense of honour or duty. The citizens of Massachusetts have, during the war, by an unparalleled exertion, and spirit of enterprise, created a navy, which was necessary for the protection of her commerce, and her extended sea coast. This navy in a single day was demolished, in an unsuccessful attempt to repel an invasion of her territory, by the public enemy. Yet although the payment of such expenses was expressly provided for, by the terms on which we were then united, every application for justice hath been hitherto ineffectual.*

On the other hand, there were not wanting, perhaps in each of the states, respectable and influential men, who considered this claim of Massachusetts as not only an unfounded, but an audacious demand. That this demand would ultimately be either allowed or rejected; if the latter, it would operate in that State, as a cause against voluntary contribution: If the former, it would tend to produce the same effect, perhaps in every other State.

Mr. Sedgwick further observed that the extra expense of Massachusetts in raising men for the *general* defence, and what she and her citizens had lost by the old money, was equal to all the debt she now owes; that other States too had pretensions which appeared to them to be equally well founded. Supposing, he said, that in the ultimate settlement, justice shall be done to all, will not the prejudices, resulting from self interest, and the expectations created by them, be disappointed? Have not the citizens of America been taught to believe, and do they not in fact suppose that the States to which they belong, are in advance, greatly beyond their respective proportions? Can it be imagined, that perfect confidence will exist, and the public mind remain in a state of tranquility, when its ardent hopes and expectations shall be disappointed? Will not a general belief, unfavourable to the honour and integrity of the government, prevail? And can it be believed that the energy of our government, or its existence, to any valuable purpose, can remain, under the operation of jealouly and distrust?

Mr. Sedgwick declared, that he did verily believe, that an honest, an equitable settlement, submitted to and discharged, would operate greatly in favour of Massachusetts, and he supposed other gentlemen had the same opinion of the States to which *they* belonged; but when it was remembered, that the accounts must be settled by men interested, as belonging to some of the States, he believed—should their ultimate decision be certainly right—should it even be dictated by the spirit of inspiration—the energy of the same spirit would be necessary to induce a submission, and acquiescence through the United States.—Now then, he concluded, was the time, with that magnanimity and spirit of concession, which would be so honourable to ourselves, and beneficial to our country, forever to banish the causes of jealousy and distrust.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that on this occasion it would well become the committee, to reflect on the causes which had produced a difference in the relative magnitude of the State debts; they were

1st. A difference of exertion.

2d. A difference resulting from the avails derived to particular States from confiscated property, and territorial acquisitions.

With regard to the first, it would not be urged as a reason against an assumption, because it was a strong, and an unanswerable argument in its favour; for no one would venture to assert, that the States which had exhibited the highest evidence of patriotism, should suffer beyond their neighbours, who had less painfully struggled for freedom.

With regard to the other cause of difference, confiscated property, Mr. Sedgwick requested gentlemen to reflect upon the influence it would have on voluntary contribution, in instances where it might have produced considerable effects. On principles of justice, said he, will gentlemen, whose States have derived a benefit from this source, permit me to enquire into the origin of their right? Against whom did the citizen of New-York offend, who adhered to the public enemy? Undoubtedly against united America. If by such conduct he justly forfeited his property, to whom should the benefit of that forfeiture accrue? To the general government, which possessed the rights of treaty, of peace and of war; yet New-York, who in the instance supposed, received the whole advantage, neither commenced, prosecuted nor concluded the war, nor had she power to do either.

Again with regard to territorial acquisitions, he asked by whose exertions were those acquisitions made? By those of the individual States? No, but by the national force, and under national direction. He added, that although the property thus acquired, being in pursance of the existing compact, should be held sacred, yet he wished gentlemen seriously to reflect, whether it was in human nature, voluntarily to contribute to perpetuate an inequality arising from those sources?—On the whole he concluded, that independent of the assumption, there was no reason to expect a liquidation of the demands of the States, and without the latter, he should despair of a continuance of the national union.

[*To be continued*]

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

The Address of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of your native State, embrace the first moment in their power to present the congratulations of your countrymen, on your election to the Chief Magistracy of a free and enlightened nation.

In early life you engaged the affections of your fellow-citizens, by the exercise of those social virtues, which have so eminently marked your conduct, and acquired their confidence, by the display of those abilities, which, under Divine Providence, afterwards saved their liberties, and established their independence.

That you were a citizen, was never forgotten by you, whilst a soldier; and the end of your military command confirmed the professions with which it commenced.

The very toils and dangers through which you have passed for our defence, although they sanctified your claim to retirement, yet by presenting an earnest of your worth, created a title in your fellow-citizens to demand your return to public action: yes, Sir, you have been called to your present high station, by the unanimous voice of a free people; you have obeyed them with a peculiar greatness of mind, disdaining all scruples which could induce even a momentary pause, and renouncing that domestic tranquility, which alone you claimed as the reward of victory.

Devoted as we are to republican government, we fear not to utter these truths to you, for we believe you will feel no emotions from the cordial offerings of universal praise, but those which the purest virtue inspires.

We look forward with ardent hopes, that the great disposer of events may long continue you the instrument of general happiness; and when the awful moment shall arrive, in which the citizen, most distinguished for his piety, wisdom, valour and patriotism, must quit this sublunary scene, the people of Virginia can be consoled only by their firm persuasion, that he is summoned to meet that well-earned recompense, which gratitude itself cannot render upon earth.

JOHN PRIDE, *Speaker of the Senate.*
THOMAS MATHEWS, *Sp. Ho. Del.*
Attest,
CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

To which Address the President was pleased to make the following Answer:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH a due sense of the affectionate terms in which your address is conceived, I offer my best thanks for your congratulations on my election to the Chief Magistracy of a free and enlightened nation.

If I have been enabled to make use of whatever abilities Heaven has been pleased to confer upon me, with any advantage to our common country, I consider it not less owing to the fostering encouragement I received in early life from the citizens of the commonwealth in which I was born, than to the persevering support I have since experienced from my fellow citizens collectively, in the course of their exertions, which, under Divine Providence, saved their liberties and established their independence.

However I may have confirmed my professions by my conduct, I can claim no merit for having been involved in the duties of a military command through necessity, or for having retired to the state of a private citizen through inclination. But I may be permitted to avow, that the construction you are pleased to put upon my motives for returning to public life is peculiarly satisfactory to me; because I receive from the voice of my countrymen, the only reward I wished for the sacrifice—a just interpretation of the principles by which, I am conscious, I have been actuated.

Accustomed to have my actions viewed through a favourable medium, by my fellow-citizens in general, and more especially by those of my native State, I can but poorly compensate for such indulgence, by the purest emotions of gratitude demonstrated in an active devotion to that republican government, which is so deservedly the first object of their political attachment.

In looking forward to that awful moment, when I must bid adieu to sublunary scenes, I anticipate the consolation of leaving our country in a prosperous condition: And while the curtain of separation shall be drawing, my last breath will, I trust, expire in a prayer for the temporal and eternal felicity of those, who have not only endeavoured to gild the evening of my days with unclouded serenity, but extended their desires to my happiness hereafter in a brighter world. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, April 27, 1790.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

THE DECREE of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, declaring Non-Catholics capable of filling all employments, civil or military, as well as other citizens, affords Europe an example, which does not exist among people, proudest of their republican liberty. If the like spirit of this truly christian wisdom and charity does not pervade other enlightened nations, there can be no doubt but that an equitable toleration, a constitution under which the rights of men and citizens are duly appreciated, a mild climate, Agriculture encouraged, and Commerce protected, will restore to France that population, that spirit of industry, and activity—in a word, that universal tranquility, which the fatal reign of despotism, under LEWIS the XIV. seemed to have ravished from it forever. The speech of M. BRUNET DE LATUQUE, deputy from the bailiwick of Nerac, which occasioned the decree, did him great honour.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, February 10.

"Some people are weak enough to suppose that liberty of public worship constitutes a complete toleration. Even the established clergy, however, are not universally of that opinion. Toleration is of two kinds. An unmolested exercise of religion, with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument, is at best only a partial toleration: but the admission of citizens, without distinction, to all the civil privileges, is a complete toleration. As truth is the supreme perfection of every religion, it follows that the advancement of truth is the main object of all religious regulations; but any species of intolerance and every species of persecution is adverse to the progress of truth, and commonly ends in a general, though secret infidelity, by imposing under the name of revealed religion, systems of doctrine which men cannot believe, and dare not examine."

May 1. The British nation is highly to be respected for its literature, as well as for the wisdom of its free Constitution. In this age of refinement, when even tyrants are taught moderation, and slaves their rights, I am surprised to find that the attempt to repeal the British Test laws has not succeeded. Mr. PITT's speech is to be supposed to express his own sentiments: and as the majority which voted with him was to the minority as two to one, we are to consider the sense of the house, as expressed by the vote. Among other topics, he insists upon the necessity of a national religious establishment, and treats the claim of an equality of rights as an extravagant delusion of the mind. Is there a village in America where this doctrine of Mr. PITT's would be approved? How is it then? Are these almost exploded errors cherished in Britain, because truth would be innovation, and they are afraid of its being carried so far as to overturn the Hierarchy? Or has the long usurpation upon the rights of conscience retarded the progress of the nation towards liberality; while the national character has acquired so much lustre by almost every other species of improvement? Whether it may be their misfortune that they dare not, or their bigotry that they are not disposed to repeal the test laws, of which the dissenters complain, it is a reproach upon the 18th century.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"Many cargoes of flour which arrived at Falmouth have been sold in the last month, deliverable in Spain, at 35s. *a* 36s. sterling per barrel, to be taken from on board at the buyer's expense, who was to run the risk of damage from thence, and wheat at 57s. *a* 59s. per quarter in like manner without the Streights; but some late cargoes of flour were obliged to be sent to Bourdeaux and sundry ports in Spain for want of purchasers at London. Flour at Bourdeaux was 39 to 42 livres. The many cargoes sent to Spain from hence and other ports, will occasion a temporary fall unless their wants are very great."

Extract of a letter from London, March 22.

"Robert St. Etienne is chosen President of the National Assembly; he succeeded L'Abbe Montesquieu, one of the ablest men they have. He is a Protestant minister and a monied man, which are two singular circumstances in France. He thanked them for the honour, as it was giving the pledge of the principles the Assembly set out upon—but the times were overcoming prejudices. They write they hope to finish the constitution soon. The 17th of July, the anniversary of the destruction of the bastile, they are to have a thanksgiving and procession.

"The church lands will, it is supposed, be soon arranged, and some practical measures adopted. Instead of 240 millions, the state reserves for them 80 millions. Two millions livres a year to be saved by the plan of the army. Taxes are becoming more efficient—and a few months will enable them to stem their greatest embarrassments. Necker wished a council of finance, but the request was not granted."

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated March 20.

"YOU will not fail to remark, when you peruse the parliamentary debates of this nation, how much the *aristocracy* dread the influence of a successful struggle for liberty in France, on the people of Britain. There seems to be a complete combination of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and crown officers, to decry, stifle, or calumniate every measure, that has

been purſued by the National Aſſembly in France. Hence that bitter Philippic pronounced by Mr. Burke, in the debate concerning the army eſtimates, which no report has ſtated in terms acrid or angry enough to do juſtice to the ſentiments he that day delivered, and which extorted from his great political foe, Mr. Pitt, ſuch warm eulogium; and has ſince been followed by the unanimous approbation of all thoſe who are called *the better ſort of people.* I liſtened on that occaſion with utter aſtoniſhment, being in the gallery of the commons from the beginning of the debate to the end of it—as ſoon as I came to my lodgings, I took a minute from memory of the following paſſage of his Anti-Gallican eloquence."

[*Part of Mr. BURKE's Speech.*]

"THE French have proved themſelves the ableſt architects of ruin that ever exiſted in the world. In one ſummer they have done their buſineſs for us, as rivals, in a way more deſtructive than twenty *Ramillies*, or *Blenheims*. In this very ſhort ſpace of time they have completely pulled down to the ground their monarchy—their church—their nobility—their laws—their revenue—their army—their navy—their commerce—their arts—and their manufactures. They are now lying in a ſort of trance—an epileptic fit—expoſed to the pity or deriſion of mankind, in wild miſrule, and ridiculous convulſive movements—impotent to every purpoſe but that of daſhing out their brains againſt the pavement. Yet they are ſo very unwiſe as to glory in a revolution which is a ſhame and diſgrace to them. They have made their way to the very worſt conſtitution in the world, by the deſtruction of their country. They were in poſſeſſion of a good conſtitution, on the very firſt day when the ſtates met in ſeparate orders. Had they been either virtuous or wiſe, their buſineſs then was to ſecure the ſtability and independence of the ſtate, according to thoſe orders under the Monarch on the throne, and afterwards to redreſs grievances. Inſtead of this, they firſt deſtroyed all the balances and counterpoiſes which ſerve to fix a ſtate, and give it a ſteady direction, and then they melted down the whole into one incongruous maſs of mob and democracy. And when they had done this, with a perfidy moſt unexampled and atrocious, they laid the axe to the root of all property, of all national proſperity, by confiſcating the poſſeſſions of the church. They next proceeded ſyſtematically to deſtroy every hold of authority, civil or religious, on the minds of the people, by making and recording a ſort of inſtitute or digeſt of anarchy, called the rights of man, in ſuch a pedantic abuſe of elementary principles, as would diſgrace the imbecility of ſchoolboys. But the worſt effect of all their proceedings is on their military—rendering them the inſtruments of every infamous purpoſe—without even the chance of any check or controul: Not converting ſoldiers into citizens, but into baſe hireling mutineers—mercenary, ſordid deſerters, wholly deſtitute of any one honourable principle. Their conduct is one of the fruits of that anarchic ſpirit, from the evils of which even democracy itſelf is received and cheriſhed by thoſe who are moſt averſe from that form as a cure. This army is not an army in corps, and with diſcipline, embodied under the reſpectable patriot citizens of the ſtate. Nothing like it. No, it is the caſe of common ſoldiers deſerting from their officers, to join the banditti of a furious and unbridled populace. It is a deſertion to a cauſe, the real object of which is hoſtility, not to ſervitude, but to ſociety—levelling all thoſe inſtitutions—breaking all thoſe connections, natural and civil, that regulate and hold together communities by one chain and ſubordination—raiſing ſoldiers againſt their officers—ſervants againſt their maſters—tradeſmen againſt their cuſtomers—artificers againſt their employers—tenants againſt their landlords—curates againſt their biſhops—and children againſt their parents. How would you, Mr. Speaker, and how would any of you, gentlemen, like to have your manſions pulled down and pillaged—your title-deeds brought out and burnt before your faces—your perſons abuſed, inſulted and deſtroyed—and families driven to ſeek refuge in every corner of Europe—and all this without any fault of yours, or any other reaſon than this—that you were *born gentlemen* and men of property—and were ſuſpected of a deſire to preſerve your eſtates and your conſideration? Sir, this deſertion of the French military was to aid the moſt execrable, the moſt deteſtable ſedition, the very open profeſſed abominable principle of which is an implacable hoſtility to *nobility and gentry.* Their ſavage war-whoop is "*a l'Ariſtocrat*"—and by this ſenſeleſs bloody cry they animate one another to rapine and to murder—while abetted by ambitious men of another claſs, they are cruſhing all that is virtuous or reſpectable in the nation—and, to the utmoſt of their power, diſhonouring and diſgracing every name by which we formerly knew that there was ſuch a country in the world as France. In a former century we were in danger from emulating, or wiſhing to emulate, their ſplendid deſpotiſm. But the oppoſite peril now awaits us. Let us ſhudder at our preſent danger of being influenced by a people whoſe character knows no medium between deſpotiſm and anarchy, no medium between the bigotry of ſuperſtition, and the madneſs of Atheiſm.—Atheiſm, that foul unnatural vice, foe to all the dignity and conſolation of man—which having for a long time been embodied into a faction in France, is now accredited and almoſt avowed by its votaries. Let us beware of being led through an illegitimate admiration of ſucceſsful fraud and outrageous violence, to an imitation of the exceſſes of an irrational, unprincipled, proſcribing, confiſcating, plundering, ferocious, bloody and tyrannical democracy."

Lord Falkland's Letter to Edmund Burke, Eſq; occaſioned by ſome Reflections of the latter upon the National Aſſembly of France.

SIR,

YOUR memorable ſpeech of Monday involved two topics of very different deſcriptions.

The firſt related to the caſe of a people who were abſolved from alleigance by the exceſſes of a ferocious deſpotiſm—who were thus reſtored to their natural independence, and had, therefore, a right to organize what government they pleaſed. On that ſubject I accuſe you of having moſt groſsly and illiberally traduced an illuſtrious nation and an enlightened legiſlature.—I do not aſſuredly in this accuſation pledge myſelf to vindicate the ſanguinary enormities that attended the ebullition of the popular mind. But let me appeal to humanity, ſince humanity will be your plea. Good God, Sir! What ſort of humanity muſt be yours?

Three hundred lives* have, in the whole extent of France, been, during the late ſtruggle, loſt. What has been obtained by this effuſion of human blood? The liberty and happineſs of thirty millions of the human race for all ages. Compare this object—compare this ſacrifice with the torrents of blood that have been ſpilt by the execrable ambition of Stateſmen and of Kings. Rend the veil of ſplendid deſpotiſm that covers the deformities of Louis XIV.—View him harraſſing his Proteſtant ſubjects, and driving them into unknown and hoſtile lands—truſt not the flatteries of his poets, nor the acclamations of his mob—eſtimate him by the famine of provinces deſolated by his ambition, or the groans of victims immured, perhaps, to gratify his proſtitutes or his pimps. Think even of 100,000 men recently ſacrificed to the ambition of your friend Lord North. The deſtructive exceſſes of ambition are recorded in the page of hiſtory. The licentious cruelty of the people, for the moſt part, exiſts only in the harangues of courtly declaimers. If, after mature reflection, you perſiſt in deeming the freedom of France too dearly purchaſed, the mildeſt judgment I can pronounce on your conduct will be, that you are guided by a narrow and womaniſh humanity, incapable of comprehending the diſtant and the future, of extending its ſenſibilities beyond the preſent moment, and the preſent ſcene.

But, though I am thus, Sir, compelled to refuſe you the character of a philanthropiſt, by that part of your ſpeech which touches on France, I yet willingly beſtow on you the praiſe of a good citizen, for that portion of it that regards England. If you have diſcovered projects to inflame the public mind, by the revolution of France—to propoſe the example of a nation driven by oppreſſion into a ſtate of nature, for the imitation of a people under a free and mild government—if you have found demagogues manœuvring to reduce the mob, and prepared to wade through the beſt blood of England to the objects of their ambition—indeed, I applaud you—then I congratulate you on having thus early abandoned their councils, and diſcovered the deſign—then I am almoſt diſpoſed to retract my cenſure on your indecent treatment of France. Could the French revolution be converted into the inſtrument of producing ſuch convulſions among ourſelves, my patriotiſm would, I fear, prevail over my philanthropy, and I might partake in your horror of that great event. That you have diſcovered ſuch flagitious plots, may be inferred with certainty from your own words. You declared, "that you had foreſeen that the affairs of France would produce a difference between you and your friends." A ſpeculative difference reſpecting the interior politics of a foreign nation, divide a Britiſh party! This would indeed be a paradox, were not its obvious import, that there was a ſyſtem to extract from the politics of France combuſtible materials for ENGLISH SCHEMES.

There yet remains one duty which you owe to your country—Until you bring forward into full light the authors of theſe deſigns, you are guilty of miſpriſion of a treaſon againſt her peace.

Appear as an accuſer in a more dignified character than you have lately done, and expiate the ignominy of perſecuting the Saviour of an Empire, by bearing witneſs againſt thoſe who would have been its deſtroyers. FALKLAND.

* *The calculation will be found, it is believed, nearly correct.*

On Sunday 2d inſt. arrived at New-York the ſhip Elizabeth, Capt. Wm. Fordyce, from London.

The Elibabeth fell in with the brig Recovery, Capt. Gordon, of London, bound for this port, from Havre-de-Grace, in lat. 37:30, long. 65, with ninety paſſengers on board.——The Recovery was in ſuch diſtreſs that ſhe was juſt ſinking, when Capt. Fordyce fell in with her, and ſaved the lives of the crew by taking them on board his ſhip and bringing them to that port.

Capt. Fordyce's very humane conduct, through the whole of this diſtreſſing ſcene, has been acknowledged to be more than commonly benevolent, and highly deſerves the approbation and gratitude of every generous heart.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

Arrived. Brig Matty, Key, from Barbados; Ship Ann, Farrell, St. Sebaſtian's; Brig Chance, Smith, Philadelphia; Sloop Hawk, Allen, Surinam.

Sailed. Brig Nancy, Denham, for St. Sebaſtian's; Sloop Hope, Maſters, S. Kitt's.

From the Burlington Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. Printers,

IT is an univerſal complaint among the good people of this country that the difficulty, and frequently the impoſſibility of procuring good yeſt in the ſummer ſeaſon, prevents the uſe of ſmall beer, and obliges them to make uſe of rum and other ſpirituous liquors, to the great injury of the health and morals of their families. From a wiſh to promote the happineſs of my fellow-citizens, by any information that may have a tendency to diminiſh the uſe of ardent ſpirits, and at the ſame time to improve the quality of their bread, that *ſtaff of life*, I beg leave to communicate an approved receipt for making yeſt from potatoes, which will keep through the hotteſt weather of this climate.

A Friend to Sobriety.

To make *Potatoe Yeſt.*

Boil and peel the potatoes as for the table, maſh them very fine, have a pot of water boiling in which put a handful of hops; put the potatoes in it and let it boil for about ten minutes, then take it off, have a double handful of flour in a jar, ſtir the potatoes into this, mixing them well together; when cool add ſome good yeſt. To preſerve it for uſe in warm weather——Take a diſh of flour, and while the yeſt is in the higheſt ſtate of fermentation, ſtir it with the flour lightly with your hands, ſo as to damp the flour with the yeſt, but not to make dough of it, then dry it; when perfectly dry, keep it in a clean linen bag to hang in your kitchen—When you want to make bread or renew your yeſt, you muſt diſſolve a piece of this dried paſte, and mix it up with a ſmall quantity of flour; then it is ready for making your bread.

☞ NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALES at the VENDUE STORE will commence on WEDNESDAY the 19th Inſt. and, in future, will be continued every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

TAYLOR and WILSON.

☞ An ANCHOR about 7 Cwt. will be ſold at firſt Coſt.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

(From FRANCE)

An excellent Aſſortment of

French Merchandiſe

Of the neweſt Faſhions, and to be ſold on Adam's Wharf—conſiſting of

CLOTH Stuffs for Ladies and Gentlemen; a Variety of Trinkets, viz. Watches, Buckles, Rings, Buttons of all Sizes, Silver plated Candleſticks, and a great many other Articles too tedious to mention.—Said Merchandiſe will be ſold at the loweſt Prices, for ready Money only, as the Owners intend to ſtay but a ſhort Time here, and are determined to leave the Town in 8 or 10 Days.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on Friday the 28th inſtant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ready Money,

ONE Hundred and Forty ACRES of valuable LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The ſaid Land is very level, except a beautiful hill on the back part, ſuitable for a country ſeat; high banks on the River, proper for making wharves; a quantity of good meadow-ground, either for timothy or clover. Seven or eight hundred pounds muſt be paid down; for the balance any length of credit, with intereſt, may be had, if required.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

May 12, 1790. 3w.

☞ THE Partnerſhip between *John* and *James Caruthers* being this Day diſſolved by mutual Conſent, all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip are hereby deſired to bring in their Accounts, and have them adjuſted; and thoſe indebted are deſired to come and make Payments as ſoon as poſſible. JOHN CARUTHERS,
JAMES CARUTHERS.

Lexington, May 1, 1790.

☞ I Will convey to any Man who ſhall come well recommended for his Induſtry and Knowledge in Gardening, and the Culture of Fruit-Trees, a Life-Eſtate, including that of his Wife, in five or ſix Acres of very fertile Land, on the Potowmack, within two Miles of Alexandria; and on very advantageous Terms to the Leſſee: as alſo be at ſome Trouble and Expenſe in procuring him an agreeable Eſtabliſhment in the above Line of Buſineſs. ROGER WEST.

Weſt-Grove, May 13, 1790. 4w.

WANTED,

A LOT near the Town, fit to accommodate a Horſe and Cow.—Any Perſon having ſuch to rent or ſell, may pleaſe to apply to

THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, May 12, 1790. 3w.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, the 15th of April, *a light bay HORSE*, about 15½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he trots, paces and canter, about 8 years old; had on when he ſtrayed away, the ring of a ſpancel on his off fore foot. It is ſuppoſed he went towards Aſhby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. t. f.

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Wharehouse of

Robinson, Sanderson & Company,

A large and general Assortment of

GOODS

Suitable to the approaching Season:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for sale by the Barrel.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

To be sold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and second Broadcloths and Cassimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Lustrings and Moreens; 4-4, $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ Irish Linens; $\frac{7}{8}$ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Osnaburgs, Lancashire Sheetings and Russia ditto; Cossaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Muslin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Balisore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Persians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hose; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twist; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly assorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Casks; a large Assortment of fashionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' fashionable Riding Hats; Fustians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Cordurets and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muslinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

Jonathan Swift

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY, from LONDON,

A good Assortment of

Birmingham Goods,

LINENS, DOWLAS, CALICOES, FUSTIANS, JEANS, JEANETS, RIBDELIEUS, ROYAL RIBS, &c. &c.

*** The Birmingham Goods being a Consignment, will be sold by the Package only, for Cash, or approved Bills on London.

☞ PORTER in Hampers.

Alexandria, April 29, 1790. 3w

Robert Hamilton,

At the STORE of Messrs. WILLIAM LOWRY & Co.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY from LONDON,

QUEENS' WARE in Crates, consisting of deep, shallow and small Plates, and Cups and Saucers only; LONDON PEWTER, of the very best Quality, in small Casks, containing Plates, Dishes and Basons assorted; HUNTER PIPES in Cases of 12 Grose each; BLANK BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals and Waste-Books, ruled and lettered; black PEPPER; ROLL-BRIMSTONE; white LEAD ground in Oil; fresh NUTMEGS; VERDIGRISE.

He has also for Sale

HYSON TEA of a very superior Quality; best GREEN COFFEE; LOAF SUGAR; and ALUM SALT; all which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

WANTED ON HIRE.

WANTED on hire, for a few months, or the remainder of the year, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN SERVANTS, that have been accustomed to house-work. They must be honest and sober, and by no means take snuff. Also, a MULATTO or NEGRO BOY and GIRL, of good dispositions, from 12 to 15 years of age, for whom generous wages will be given.—For terms, apply at WILLIAM PAGE's Tavern.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

☞ BLANK MANIFESTS for Merchants, Captains of Vessels, &c. to be sold at the Printing-Office.

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,

The SHIP ISABELLA,

GEORGE ROBINSON, Master,
Now lying at GeorgeTown, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in three Weeks.—She is an excellent Ship, a British Bottom, and will carry between 5 and 600 Hogsheads—Apply to the Master on board, or to

DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON.

WHO HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A general Assortment of

Bolting-Cloths,

Which are of as good a Quality, and will be sold as cheap, as any imported into America.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 6w

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms,*

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in possession of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is situated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn, and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needless to say any more of this place, as it is supposed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see it, and a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, containing 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittsburgh——And an undivided right in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above premises, may hear the terms of sale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

WE once more give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of *James Hendricks* and *Co.* or *John Hendricks*, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchants, to pay their respective debts to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON. Those who neglect to come to a settlement before the 10th day of April next, may depend on suits being then commenced against them.

JOSIAH WATSON,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART, } Assignees.

February 11, 1790.

LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE at ALEXANDRIA, which, if not taken out, will be returned as dead Letters to the General Post-Office.

A. MASTER ASTON.

B. Andrew Blake, Mrs. Baker, Capt. James Boyd, Patrick Bowden, Capt. Wilson Bousn, Francis Boardman, George Blight, Robert Brown, Richard Blackburn, William Bownes.

C. James Clark, Thomas Copper, John Casper, John Christie, William Cahart, William Clements, Mr. Christian, John Crosbie, David Cook, Charles Christian, Capt. P. Chapple.

D. Capt. Jacob De Hart, Capt. Richard Davis, Ann Dalton, William Danell, Davey Davey, William Dinsmoor, Michael Delge.

E. Ephraim Evans.

F. Capt. James Fenwick, Daniel Fry, Capt. Folger, Mary Fitzgerald.

G. William Gunnell, James Graham, Samuel Gormley, John Girson, William Gill.

H. Gilbert Harrow, Thomas Harwart, John Huse, John Hana, Stephen Holmes, Capt. William Hawk, Josiah Hattersley, Samuel Hewse, John Hunter.

I. Peter Johnson, Hugh Jeffery.

L. George Leiper, Alexander Lang, Mr. Lewis, Comedian, Richard Ledger.

M. Stephen Minor, Capt. Isaac M'Kenney, Thomas Mortimer, Peter Montgomery, Francis Mason, Alexander M'Daniel, Capt. John Mullikin, John M'Gee, Thomas Maxwell, Matthew Murray, Daniel Jacket Moore.

N. James Neisbett, James B. Nicholls.

O. John B. O'Kelly, William O'Niel.

P. Charles Pye, Capt. Paton, Joseph Peabody.

R. Capt. John Rivett, John Robertson, Capt. John Roads, William Robertson, John Rivett.

S. John Smith, Mariner, Adam Schum, William S. Stone, George Smith, Thomas Savage, Buckner Stith, Thomas Scott, George Slutford.

T. John Travers, Stephen Thomas, Thomas Tomlinson, Capt. Thomas Triplet, Capt. William H. Terrett.

V. Mr. Voisu, State-Office.

W. George Wilson, Elisha Willams, Jane Wathel, Margaret Westerhouse, Patrick Walsh.

Z. Henry Zimmerman.

April 29, 1790.

☞ Excellent INK-POWDER to be sold at the Printing-Office.

The beautiful imported Horse

VENETIAN

Will COVER MARES this season at the Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland, near the Eastern Branch Ferry, four miles from George-Town, six from Bladensburg, five from the Ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he covered last year, at *Five Guineas* a Mare, and a *Dollar* to the Groom, which may be discharged by paying *Three Guineas* a Mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a *Dollar* to the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafto's Snap, who was sire to Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Daisy, and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the sire of Leeds, Basto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's performances upon the turf were capital; the particulars of which will be advertised in the Maryland Gazette, or may be seen by examining the calendars of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remarkably handsome and stout.—There are near two hundred acres of good pasturage, under an excellent fence, *gratis*, and the greatest care will be taken; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

March 24, 1790. OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who neglected to pay last year, by the first of August, and, consequently, are accountable for the whole sum of Five Guineas, are informed that if they will send their Mares this season, and will pay the sum of Six Guineas by the 1st of August next, they shall have a receipt in full.

BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and stands at Notley-Hall, the Seat of *H. Rozer*, Esq; and covers at *Three Pounds* the Season, and *Two and Six Pence* to the Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment, if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few gray Hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, remarkably bony, active, strong, and spirited. He was got by the Arabian, out of as full-blooded a Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be seen at any Time, and, if required, will be attested. Good Pasturage for Mares, *gratis*, under a good Fence; but Escapes and Accidents must be at the Risk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

HYDER ALLY

Is in high perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Ararat, the same place that he stood at last year, six miles below Piscataway, and will cover Mares at *Three Pounds* the season, and *Five Shillings* to the Groom; but the money must be paid at the stable door, or, at furthest, by the first of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably bony and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, whose colts are in high estimation, both for the turf and saddle, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses; and the following pedigree (well authenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouch, his great, great grandam by Old Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbury, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers, out of a Barb Mare.——Good pasturage will be provided for mares *gratis*, and every possible care taken of them; but escapes, or other accidents, must be at the risk of the owners.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

Prince George's County, Maryland,
March 24, 1790.

WANTED,

A SUM of

Old Continental Money,

For which Cash will be given.—Inquire of the Printers.

BLANKS

Of various Kinds to be sold at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.